

**IN THE SPECIFICATION:**

Please amend paragraph number [0095] as follows:

[0095] Antibiotic was used to synchronize the shock induction in the monkeys. ~~Baytril~~ BAYTRIL (~~Baytril~~ BAYTRIL 2.5%, Bayer, DE) was used instead of gentamycin, as the strain proved only marginally susceptible to the latter antibiotic. Individual animals were identified by a number or letter combination tattooed on the chest.

Please amend paragraph number [00100] as follows:

[00100] *Antibiotics.* ~~Baytril~~ BAYTRIL was administered intravenously immediately after completion of the 2 h. *E. coli* infusion (i.v.; dose 9 mg/kg).

Please amend paragraph number [00105] as follows:

[00105] *Monkey 429(control).* Female monkey (5.66 kg) received an i.v. injection of *E. coli* 086 (10E10 CFU/kg). In a dose titration study with this batch performed in 1991, this bacterial dose induced lethal shock within 8 hrs after the start of the infusion. The infusion period was 2 hrs. ~~Baytril~~ BAYTRIL was administered intravenously immediately after completion of the 2 h. *E. coli* infusion (i.v.; dose 9 mg/kg). After the *E. coli* injection, the monkey was observed by the authorized veterinarian without knowing which of the monkeys received NMPF treatment. The clinical observations were as follows: vomiting, undetectable pulse, heart arrhythmia, abnormalities in ECG: signs of ventricle dilatation/heart decompensation (prolonged QRS complex, extra systoles), decreased blood clotting and forced respiration. In addition, there was big fluctuation in heart rate (30-150 beats per minute), collapse of both systolic and diastolic blood pressure (35/20 mmHg) and decrease in blood oxygen concentration (80-70%). Seven hours after the start of the *E. coli* infusion, monkey began to vomit blood and feces, and have convulsions. After final examination, the veterinarian did not give permission to let this monkey awake. At this time point, the control monkey was euthanized. Hereafter, post-mortem examination was conducted and internal organs were examined *in situ*. A number of internal bleedings were found by the pathologist.

[00106] *Monkey 459(NMPF)*. Female monkey (5.44 kg) received an i.v. injection of *E. coli* 086 (10E10 CFU/kg). In a dose titration study with this batch performed in 1991, this bacterial dose induced lethal shock within 8 hrs after the start of the infusion. The infusion period was 2 hrs. Thirty minutes after the initiation of *E. coli* infusion, NMPF was i.v. injected in a single bolus injection. ~~Baytril~~ BAYTRIL was administered intravenously immediately after completion of the 2 h. *E. coli* infusion (i.v.; dose 9 mg/kg). After the *E. coli* injection, this monkey was also observed by the authorized veterinarian without knowing which of the monkeys received NMPF treatment. The clinical observations were as follows: normal pulse, heart sounds normal, normal ECG, higher heart-rate but otherwise stable (180 beats per minute), no hypotension (75/30 mmHg), normal blood oxygen concentration (95-85%), lungs sound normal, normal turgor. Seven hours after the start of the *E. coli* infusion, the clinical condition of the monkey was stable. After final examination, the veterinarian did give permission to let this monkey awake due to her stable condition. In order to compare the hematological and immunological parameters between the control and NMPF-treated monkey, at this time point the NMPF-treated monkey 459 was euthanized. Hereafter, post-mortem examination was conducted and internal organs were examined *in situ*. No macroscopic internal bleedings were found by the pathologist.

[00107] *Monkey 427(NMPF)*. Female monkey (4.84 kg) received an i.v. injection of *E. coli* 086 (10E10 CFU/kg). In a dose titration study with this batch performed in 1991, this bacterial dose induced lethal shock within 8 hrs after the start of the infusion. The infusion period was 2 hrs. Thirty minutes after the initiation of *E. coli* infusion, NMPF was i.v. injected. ~~Baytril~~ BAYTRIL was administered intravenously immediately after completion of the 2 h. *E. coli* infusion (i.v.; dose 9 mg/kg). After the *E. coli* injection, this monkey was also observed by the authorized veterinarian doctor without knowing which of the monkeys received NMPF treatment. The clinical observations were as follows: normal pulse, heart sounds normal, normal ECG, moderately higher heart-rate but otherwise stable (160 beats per minute), no hypotension (70/30 mmHg), normal blood oxygen concentration (95-90%), lungs sound normal, normal turgor. Seven hours after the start of the *E. coli* infusion, the clinical condition of the monkey was stable. After final examination, the veterinarian did give permission to let this monkey wake

up due to her stable condition. The monkey woke up quickly, she was alert and there was a slow disappearance of oedema.

Please amend paragraph number [00113] as follows:

[00113] RNA was isolated using ~~RNeasy~~-RNEASY columns as described by the manufacturer (Qiagen, Hilden, Germany). The integrity of the RNA was tested on 1% formaldehyde containing agarose gels. A total of 5 µg of RNA was used to generate ds cDNA using superscript reverse transcriptase and a T7-oligodT primer. The resulting cDNA was used in an in vitro cRNA reaction using T7 RNA polymerase and biotinylated ribonucleotides employing an ENZO kit (ENZO, Farmingdale, NY, USA). The biotinylated cRNA was cleaned-up using ~~RNeasy~~-RNEASY spin columns (Qiagen) and quantified by spectrophotometric methods. An adjusted cRNA yield was calculated to reflect carryover of unlabeled total RNA. Fragmentation of 20 µg cRNA was performed at 95°C for 35 min. Fragmented cRNA (10 µg) was subsequently hybridized for 16 h to U95A microarrays (Affymetrix) at 45°C. After washing and staining with PE-conjugated streptavidin, the arrays were scanned in an HP Affymetrix scanner at 570 nm using a kryptonargon laser.